

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discusses some related theories to support his research. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. Therefore, he presents some theories about code mixing.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

People use language in form of speaking, listening, writing, or reading. Language implies attention to the way language is played out in societies in its full range of functions (Mesthrie, 2004). Because of that, people action varieties are related to language becomes the study about sociology of language, the sociology of language emphasizes to the aspects of using language and the attitude of using language (Fishman, in Pateda 1987). From the explanation, the terminology of sociology of language becomes new terminology.

According to Pateda (1987) sociolinguistics is inter-discipliner knowledge. It is formed by sociology and linguistics. In sociolinguistics, the word socio is the main aspect and the general characteristic of the study. Whereas, linguistics has social characteristics because of language has social characteristics also, those are language and its structure only can develop in a certain society. In this case the social aspect has special characteristic, for example specific social characteristic and sound of language related to phoneme, morpheme, and word, compound word, and sentence (Suhardi, 1995).

Bram and Dickey in Ohoiwutun (2002) say that this sociolinguistics study focuses on how language functioned in a society. They also say that sociolinguistics explains human's ability in using language rules accurately in situation which has many variations. In the same definition, Nababan (1993) says that sociolinguistics is a study related to language user as the user as a member of society which studies and discusses about the aspects of language in a society, especially language variations related to social factors. Besides, sociolinguistics also related to an individual because of the element which usually emerges is involved to individual as the causing of individual function as social creature. This case is an linguistics opportunity which has social characteristic to involve to the society effect to language and the language effect to the function and the development of the society as the result of on both sides from the social elements in different aspects. Suhardi (1995) and Coulmas (1998) defines that sociolinguistics is the relationship of speech to social status, the correlation between language use and social structure.

2.2 Bilingualism

When two or more language used alternately by the same speaker, it can be said that those languages contact each other. In using two or more language used alternately by a speaker is called bilingualism (Mackey, 1992). Fishman in Chaer and Agustina (2010), states that bilingualism means the use of two languages by a speaker in his society by turns. Someone who wants to use two languages, of course they must master the two languages. They must master mother tongue and another language that becomes a second language. When the

people use two languages to interact with other people, they become bilingual that means they realize bilingualism.

People occasionally speak languages they master in daily use. When they know more than one language, they may use both of which in their conversation. People use more than one language that occurs in situation of social context, which is a situation where they learn a second language in their communities. In situation where a person learns a second language, they can be divided between the situation of language learning, language acquisition and people who learn the language (Suwito, 1985).

Therefore, bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in the interaction with other people. If we think about the capability of the people who are use two languages or more, we are called bilingualism (Nababan, 1993). In other word, applying bilingualism implicates the people must have bilingual before they can apply bilingualism (Nababan, 1993). This situation can be seen in big cities of Indonesia, there are many young generations do not use their parent's vernacular actively and use Indonesia language practically and it also happens in other developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Mackey (1997) reveals bilingualism level that is meant to distinguish a person's level of ability in second language acquisition. Ability levels can be seen from the mastery of speaker to the aspect of grammatical, lexical, semantic and style is reflected in the four language skills: listening, reading, speaking and writing. Many elements are ruled by speakers the higher levels of bilingualism, the less control of the elements that lower of the bilingualism.

Haugen (1961) states that the person who understands about two or more languages called bilingual person. He also says that bilingual persons do not need to use two languages actively he can only understand it. Besides, studying second language or more foreign language cannot influence their mother tongue (Chaer and Agustina 2004).

A bilingual situation can produce still other effects on one or more of the languages involved. As we have just seen, it can lead to loss as language loss among immigrants. But sometimes it leads to diffusion; that is certain features spread from one language to the other (or others) as a result of the contact situation, particularly certain kinds of syntactic features. One linguistic consequence, however, is that there has been some convergence of the languages that are spoken in the village so far as syntax is concerned, but vocabulary differences have been maintained. It is vocabulary rather than syntax which now serves to distinguish the groups and the variety of multilingualism that has resulted is a special local variety which has developed in response to local needs (Wardhaugh, 1992).

According to Nababan (1993), bilingualism is defined as the habit uses two languages or codes in interacting with others. There are two kinds of bilingualism according to him: individual and societal bilingualism. Individual bilingualism is the situation where all the society knows two languages and uses both of which every day in their job and social interaction. For instance; there are forty people in a community and all of them know both X and Y languages. The second situation is societal bilingualism which occurs when there are two

languages in the society, but each person just knows one language, so there are two kinds of communication in the society. For example; there are forty peoples in B community, twenty people know X language while the rest of the community knows Y language. This does not mean that all members know both of languages.

Kridalaksana in Ohoiwutun (2002), divides bilingualism into three categories, there are: coordinate bilingualism, compound bilingualism and subordinate bilingualism. The first is coordinate bilingualism, that in this phenomenon the speaker use two languages or more separately. It occurs when the speaker speaks with foreigner, then the speaker speaks English but after that the speaker switches his language into mother language, Indonesian. The second type is compound bilingualism. It occurs when the speaker uses two or more language system is integrated. Bilingual compound may happen when Indonesian people work in Malaysia, sometimes they use Indonesian language. The third type of bilingualism is sub-ordinate bilingualism. It happens to the person or community that uses two or more language system separately. Usually, there is still a process of translation. Bilingual sub-ordinate often mixed the first language concepts in a second language or foreign language studies, which is being learned. This often occurs in the conversation among second language learners. They still translate some vocabularies or sentences that they speak.

2.3 Code and Code Choosing

Bilingualism and multilingualism make language varieties complex since the speaker speaks in more than one language. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for people to be in a situation where a choice between two or

more codes has to be made. Bilinguals may want to consider who speaks to them, in which language or variety, and when or where the conversation takes place (Jendra, 2010). This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

Hymes in Jendra (2010), suggests eight factors that bilingual, multilingual, or monolingual people consider when choosing a code. The factors are formulated into an acronym, SPEAKING, which are:

2.3.1 Setting and Scene (S)

Setting and Scene are the places, occasions, or natural situations that can influence people in choosing a code. People may consider choosing a more formal variety of a language when talking in an office than when talking at home. A more moderate attitude in speaking is also found in a ritual or ceremonial occasion than in a street or supermarket. For example, a father and his daughter work as a general manager and an accountant in an office. Although they are father and daughter, they have to be professional. The language they use when they talk to each other in the office is different from the one they use at home. For instance, in a home:

Daughter: *“Pah, aku belum ngerti deh tentang laporan keuangan kaya yang papa ajarin kemarin itu. Jelasin lagi dong, Pah, biar kerjaanku bisa cepet selesainya.”*

(Dad, I don't understand about the finance report as you taught me yesterday. Teach me again, Dad, so that I could work faster.)

Father: *“Ya, nanti Papa ajari lagi. Sekarang makan malam dulu, deh Papa lapar.”*

(Okay, I'll taught you again later. Now let's have the dinner first, I am starving.)

In the office, this father and daughter play their role as a general manager and an accountant, which affects their language use to become formal. However, when they talk to each other at home, they change their language use into a casual one.

2.3.2 Participants (P)

Participants are the people involved in a communication. A good public speaker, for example, wants to know about his or her audience (the participants) before performing a speech. She needs to think of what kind of jokes she should tell, or whether she should speak in a more casual way or a formal one. Another example is when an Indonesian teacher teaches bilingual language in the class for beginner.

2.3.3 Ends (E)

Ends are the goals or purposes that a speaker wishes to reach. For instance, in a political party campaign, the end of a politician is to persuade the crowd before him or her in order to receive support for the election. However, if a mother speaks to her son before he leaves for school, she wants her son to behave at school. Thus, for different ends, speakers of a language choose different codes. For instance, a mother speaks to her son to behave at school. She mixes Javanese language and Bahasa Indonesia so that her son can listen carefully and obeys her words:

“Ampun nakal ya, dek. Nanti nek pulang biar dijemput Bapak, nggih? Sinau sing tenanan biar nilaine bagus.”

(Do not be a bad, son. Dad will pick you up later, okay? Just study hard to gain the higher grade.)

2.3.4 Act Sequence (A)

The term Act Sequence refers to the order of speech, narrative, conversation, or talk. A formal speech, for example, is set carefully with an opening expression, followed by an introduction, main topic, and conclusion. The sequence of speaking is considered to be an important factor to consider. For example, in a talk show that has a guest star of fashion and designer.

2.3.5 Key (K)

The term of Key refers to the manner, spirit, and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation that could be expressed by the voice intonation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere, modest, or low. For example, a team leader congratulates his team for being a champion. He burns the team's euphoria by using slang words as they use in daily conversation, with high voice:

"Super thanks, you guys rock! Spread the swag! We are the coolest champion ever!"

2.3.6 Instrumentalities (I)

Instrumentalities are the register and forms of speech. The forms that might be under consideration are whether it will be delivered in a more formal

way or a casual friendly style. For instance, a boy explains about Facebook mechanism to his friend using Facebook registers:

"When you poke me on Facebook, there will be a notification about it. It also happens when you post something on my wall or like my post there"

2.3.7 Norms of Interaction (N)

The term Norm of Interaction refers to contextual custom in using the code, for example, allowing for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, using eye contacts, considering distance, and asking questions about belief. The following is an example of an honored student addressing his audience before he starts his speech by saying:

"Dear fellow students, great teachers, loving friends and relatives, I would like to say thanks for your present today."

2.3.8 Genre (G)

The term genre refers to the type of utterances, whether it is in the form of a poem, a proverb, a prayer, or a lecture. The example takes an English proverb that means "trying to convince people with ideas and words is more effective than trying to force people to do what you want"

2.4 Difference of Code Switching and Code Mixing

Thelander in Chaer and Agustina (2010), explains the difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing. If in a speech act there is a transition from one language clause to another language clause, then it is called as Code Mixing. However, if in a speech act, the clauses or the phrases consists of hybrid clauses

or hybrid phrases, and each clause or phrase is no longer support its own function, then it is called as Code Switching, not Code Mixing anymore.

Gumperz in Jendra (2010), says that in Code Mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. In addition, Ptaff in Jendra (2010), states that conversational Code Mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic or situation change.

Code Switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act Pietro in Jendra (2010). Hymes in Chaer and Agustina (2010), states that Code Switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech styles.

2.5 Code Mixing

Another aspect of the language dependency in bilingual communities is the occurrence phenomenon of code mixing. In the code mixing characteristic dependence is marked by the reciprocal relationship between the roles and function of languages. Role means anyone who uses that language, while the function of language means anything to be achieved by speakers with his words. Special characteristics the speakers are very important, the speakers will color the mix code. Speakers who will have the opportunity to master the language mix more code than the other speakers that only just mastered one or two languages (Suwito, 1985:80).

Another characteristic of code mixing phenomenon is that the elements of the language or its variations are to insert in another language no longer has own function. the maximum condition code mixing is linguistic convergence whose elements are derived from several languages, each of which has been took off its functions and support functions of the inserted language. Therefore, the elements can be divided into two groups, namely:

- a) Code mixing sourced from the native language and all variations are called inner code-mixing. For example: a Javanese boy inserts his first language (Javanese language) into his second language (Bahasa Indonesia) utterance while talking with his Javanese friend: “*Santai aja sih, aja **ngaya**. Nanti kita **rembug bareng enake piye**, biar lebih gampang.*” (Just relax, don't be too serious. We'll talk about it together to find a better way).
- b) Code mixing sourced from foreign language are called outer codemixing. For example: a bilingual student mixes her Bahasa Indonesia utterance with English codes when she talks with her friend with same knowledge about today's fashion: “*Aku lagi suka banget sama **street stylenya** Pevita Pearce. Dia itu **smart** banget **mix and match outfitnya** dan selalu keliatan **gorgeous**. Udah cantik, **smart**, lucu, pokoknya **perfect deh**.*” (I'm in love with Pevita Pearce's street style. She is so smart in mixing and matching her outfit and she always looks gorgeous. Beautiful, smart, cute, she is totally perfect).

2.6 The Forms of Code Mixing

Thelander in Suwito (1985), classifies code mixing into six kinds according to the linguistic elements that involved in code mixing as follows:

2.6.1 The insertion of Word

The insertion of words here means the language unit that stands on its own, it consists of free morpheme and bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following "a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen". Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts. These parts are called morphemes. The examples of word insertion are:

- a) Tante-tante *desperate* berumur empat puluh tahun.
- b) Catatan kita juga suka penuh dengan *notes* tentang cinta.

2.6.2 The insertion of Phrase

A phrase is a group of two or more related words that does not function both as a subject and a predicate. The examples are from the novel *Koala Kumal*:

- a) Gue sangat bangga ketika tahu bahwa *casting director* yang kita pake di sini adalah salah satu casting director untuk film *Lord of the Rings*.
- b) Gue pulang kembali ke Jakarta, dan dia bekerja di sebuah *event organizer*.

2.6.3 The insertion of Hybrids

Hybrid means a compound or derived word whose single element comes from different language. Hornby (1995) states that hybrid is the composed part of words. It is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The examples are from the novel *Koala Kumal*:

- a) “Foto kamu dicrop sama dia.” *Crop* is an English word, and *di* is a prefix in bahasa Indonesia. *Di+crop* becomes passive voice. It is a hybrid, combination of two languages into one word.
- b) “Gue hanya membutuhkan satu minggu untuk mendevlop ide hingga jadi ke storyline.” *Develop* is an English word, and *men* is a prefix in bahasa Indonesia. *Men+develop* means how to develop. It is a hybrid, combination of two languages into one word.

2.6.4 The insertion of Word Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated. For example:

- a) “Kabar kita disini *fine-fine* aja kok.” (The word *fine* is repeated or reduplicated into *fine -fine* in order to express the condition, in bahasa means baik-baik).

2.6.5 The insertions of Idiom

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that, of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. The idiom cannot be translated

literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation (Dixson, 1971).

Idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual's words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word. These are the examples of idiom insertion:

- a) *By the way* makasih banget 10 dah mau jadi temen gue selama ini.
- b) 60 episode kemudian mereka kawin di sebuah pesta dengan *make-up* berlebihan.

2.6.6 The insertion of Clause

Clause is the part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but has not expressed the complete idea (Wiratno, 2003). Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate. Some clauses are independent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent, they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

The insertion of clause occurs when the speaker inserts a clause of a foreign language element in his or her native language. These are the examples of clause insertion:

- a) Dia sedih waktu *you left*. (The italic words are the dependent clause that consists of you as a subject and left as a verb).
- b) Kamu boleh pulang *after you finished* kerjaan kamu. (The italic words are the dependent clause that consists of you as a subject, finished as a verb, and after as preposition).

2.7 Contextual Meaning

Language is highly related to its context. In a sentence or utterance, the meaning of a word is determined by the context. Therefore, in a sentence or utterance, the meaning of a word will be blurred without context of a word.

According to Dash (2007), contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. Context is a situation that occurs depends on whether phrase or sentence appears. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

Dash (2007) also said:

"I have used the term context to refer to an immediate linguistic environment (rarely detached or isolated) in which a particular word occurs. Since it is not always explicit, it may be hidden within the neighboring members of a word used in a piece of text. If we cannot extract the information relevant to the meaning of a word from its immediate linguistic environment, we need to take into account the topic of discussion as sphere of necessary information".

From the quotation above, when a word is used in a piece of text, it usually has only one meaning, but sometimes it has meaning variation depending on the topic of discussion. We must know the hidden meaning of word to provide

a useful information for understanding meaning in a sentence or phrase based on context meaning.

According to Requejo (2007), contextual meaning is that whenever a linguistic expression cannot be straight forwardly interpreted, we turn to context to find some extra cues in order to get the right meaning. It means that, context is used here in its broadest sense, since anything around a particular word can potentially affect its meaning. Meanwhile, according to Pateda (2010), contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context and contextual meaning could be has a relationship between speech and context. In short, contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context.

